TUESDAY, JULY 22, 1873.

Amusements To-Day. Bowery Theatre-Lightning Bob, Wallack's Theatre-Wort.

	Tern		r	r	ie i	e ar						
Darty, per year, to ma	eil sub	serib	ers,		¥			ø	i	ų.		00
BEM! WERELY, poryer	ar, .							0	V	0	- 2	00
(事業)により事業を表するのが事。	B / Liferra										18	00
Totally copies to o	me ade	irest							ý.		85	00
First expires to one	a litre:	N .		9				*	÷		80	00
WEEKLY, per year, .	* *	. 4 . 4									1	00
	ADV	RRITE	114	0 1	HAT					, v		
ORDINARY ADVERTION	vo. mo	Line										
A 20 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10	6-2	2								*		200
												80
Breams Nortes, befo	are Ma	** 8			15		2	2.	1			20
SPECIAL NUTSERS, SEE	r Marr	AUN	0.00	13.1	rk		- 27	m				50
REALING MATTER, WH	ili "Ai	PV. !!	411	**	11.	4	W	Ww.				
Times							3	-	11.70			50
MEATING MIATER, W	11.46	OF DA	7,77	- 64.7	100	11.	- 1 -			iά.		
Digital Continues										70	40	40
ASYENTIANMENTS IN												-

"The Constitution says that all trials shall be by jury, and the accused is entitled, not to be first convicted by a court and then to be acunited by a jury, but to be convicted or ac-Jury."- SAMUEL BLATCHFOR

The Washington Ring in Wall Street.

In spite of all the exposures that have been made showing the hopelessly bankrupt condition of the District of Columbia, and the last daring attempt of those who run it to muzzle the press, the Washington Ring have had the audacity to present themselves again in Wall street with their worthless certificates of indebtedness as the basis of new leans. The get of Congress of May 8, 1872, explicitly limits the total debt to ten millions of deliars, as

"That the debt of the District of Columbia, including the debts of the late corporations, shall at no time ex-ceed the sum of ten millions of dollars, unless an increase over said amount shall have been previously authorized by Congress,"

The Sinking Fund Commissioners who are charged with this mafter have reported the funded debt alone to be \$9.329.719. Other debts have been incurred which are estimated at three or more millions, but the exact total of which can never be known without an investigation of the books, which are now concealed from publie view. The Board of Public Works admit two millions as being due to contractors. It is safe to double that admission, taking their fabricated statements heretofore made as the basis of a calculation, Hence there can be no reasonable doubt that the limit fixed by Congress has been exceeded by several millions, without counting those re ently piled on by the Ring Legislature, as there is none that every dollar beyon i that limit is illegal and void. At the very last session the delegate of the District, who is also the hired agent of the Ring, attempted on two different occasions to evade this law by bills to authorize the issue of certificates of indebtedness for two millions, under pretext of relieving the plundered taxpayers by extending the payment of special improvements which they had refused to reguare over five years in annual installments. Corrupt as that Congress was, and utterly venal as the committees notoriously were who had to report on these propositions, they did not dare to recommend

theia, and both attempts completely failed. Thus Congress reaffirmed the act of May, 1872, by expressly refusing to authorize the debt to be increased by the issue of these certificates. Yet in the face of this refusal, twice solemnly expressed, the Ring Legislature had the effrontery to disregard the money. In addition to these two millions | posing it. valso passed over three millions and a faise pretences. They know them not forbidden by act of Congress. By abusing the forms of local legislation they enter into a conspiracy to defraud the public.

The Ring Legislature has thus, by its assumption of illegal power, added nearly six millions to the funded debt of the District of Columbia, which, with the other obligations that are known to exist, exceed the seventeen millions that the Chairman of its Committee of Ways and Meanshimself a broker and friend of the Ringpublicly declared to be the ascertained debt, from sure data in his possession. It thus appears that the scrip which is now urgently offered for sale here and elsowhere, at any price that it will fetch, is a deliberate attempt at swindling.

Nor is this its worst feature. There is every reason to believe that these certificates to a large amount have been forged and put upon the market. The first suspipicion attaches to the Ring, because they have the greatest interest in hiding their rascality, and are quite capable of adopting such a mode to escape detection. Their own papers at Washington have mainly inspired this distrust. First they announced that the blank certificates had been obtained from the printer upon a forged order. Then that a person had been arrested in Philadelphia who was certainly the guilty offender. He was released. Then another arrest was made with equal confidence. And now this second man is released. This business has all the look of a put-up job, and points directly to the Ring as the principals engaged in it. A moneyed institution that would invest in this fabricated paper ought not to receive the confidence of the community, or be tolerated by its stockholders. An exposure of such a transaction would ruin it hopelessly, for aside from the bankrupt character of the scrip itself, which would condemn it, the money obtained from credulity or by imposition would be used to strengthen a corrupt combination, which is destitute of every redeeming quality and infamous to the last degree.

Recent, events have closed the doors of Congress against the Ring. Although their allies will still be there, they dare not vote another dollar to these thieves, after the exposures that are now familiar to the whole country. They must make a virtue of necessity, as some of them reluctantly did in returning the back pay which they had helped to steal. The outraged people of Washington, who have been robbed without redress and who are borne down by taxation, ask that Congress will withhold appropriations, which are only squandered or stolen for the benefit of an organized gang of plunderers, until retorm can be achieved. In that way only will the Ring be crushed. Stop the supplies of money, and the motive of their existence will disappear. To do this effectually,

most from this tyranny ought not to pay a cent of taxes of any kind. Refuse the means of subsistence and the Ring will scatter like hungry vultures after exhausting their last prey.

The West Waking Up.

The proceedings of the State Republican Convention of Minnesota, held in St. Paul on the 16th instant, indicate that the Republicans of the West are awakening to a sense of the ignominy which has been brought upon the party by the corruption of its leaders.

After alluding to the transportation question, and recommending legislation to protect the people from extortion and unjust discrimination on the part of railroad companies, the Convention in its fifth resolution refers to the late developements of fraud in Washington and demands "the punishment of unfaithful public men, State and national, who, having betrayed the confidence freely extended to them, shall not be shielded from the disgrace of their acts by any partisanship." The same resolution also denounces all Credit Mobilier transactions, whatever be their form.

The resolution on the back-pay robbery is in the following language:

"When retrenchment is required to lighten the burden of taxation and to continue the reduction of the public debt, an increase of salaries is nuwles. We concern without reserve the voting for or receiving of increased pay for services already rendered, and demand that the provisions of the late act of Congress by which the salaries were increased should be promptly and unconditionally reposted."

The phraseology of this resolution is comprehensive, and virtually includes the President in its censure, as not only was his salary increased, but it was in a great measure owing to his personal efforts that

the general increase was effected. The Convention also protested against the iniquitous favoritism shown to railroad companies by the Interior Department, and requested the Senators and Representatives from Minnesota to take action to secure as far as possible honest set-

tlers from loss and injury. The administration of Gov. Austin is endorsed in the warmest terms by the Convention, and the Attorney-General of the State highly complimented for the manner in which he has discharged his duties. But there is not in any of the resolutions the slightest reference to President GRANT or his Administration, except indirectly in the condemnation of increased salaries, the Land Office Ring, and the

prevailing corruption at the capital. After adopting this platform the Convention proceeded to select a candidate for Governor. The officeholders' candidate was WILLIAM D. WASHBURN, whose name was presented by Mr. F. R. E. CORNELL in a speech in which he awarded to Mr. WASHBURN the glory of having carried Hennepin county by a large majority for GRANT last fall by coming forward boldly for him when the GREELEY tide was high and menacing. Whereupon the Convention rejected Mr. WASHBURN and chose the Hon. C. K. Davis for its can-

They who believe that the intelligent people of this country can long be used to sustain venality, corruption, and centralization, may study with profit the doings of this Convention.

Justice.

Gen. MANUEL QUESADA, once commander-in-chief of the liberating army in Cuba, asserts in the columns of some of our contemporaries that he has lately landed in Cuba the largest expedition of men and arms for the revolutionary cause ever taken to that island.

We would be giad to credit the state. ment, but require further proof than the will of Congress, and to go through the assertion of Mr. Quesada, especially as barren forms of passing a bill to issue these any exaggeration of the amount of recertificates. And upon that sort of security | sources supplied to the liberating army is this Ring come to New York and ask for most unjust to the officers and men com-

half of various certificates of indebtedness of commander-in-chief of the liberating which have just as much value as the army because he demanded for himself others-precisely none at all. In fact the powers which would enable him to utterers of them are liable to a criminal override all civil authority. Subsequent prosecution for obtaining money under to this deposition he was foolishly intrusted by his brother-in-law, President CESPEDES. only to be worthless, but to be expressly without the sanction or knowledge of the Cuban Congress, with a commission to raise men and money abroad for the Cuban revolution.

> No living man has been so detrimental to the Cuban cause as this same QUESADA. On his arrival here from Cuba in March. 1870, he presented to the Cuban Junta in this city and published a statement that he had shot 670 Spamsh prisoners of war. The following are the words of his report: "A decree was at once passed by the House of Representatives by which it was enacted that all the prisoners of war, and all those subse-quently captured in the territory of the repub-lic, should suffer death; and in compliance with this decree the 50 Spanish chiefs, officers, and

soldiers referred to were shot on the 19th of Oc-Now this was untrue. QUESADA never had so many as one hundred prisoners of war in his hands. We believe he did shoot some few: but his ferocious exaggeration of the number of his victims was widely disseminated through this country by the press, and tended more than all the money and all the machinations of the enemies of Cuba in Congress and elsewhere to damp the sympathies of the American people for a cause whose commanding military officer could commit such an atrocity as

he thus falsely confessed. Gen. Quesada collected a considerable amount of money here in 1870, nominally for the cause of Cuba. He stated everywhere publicly that his sole object was to return with men and arms to his beloved Cuba. Since that date he has never set

foot on Cuban soil. His appointment as joint confidential agent of the republic of Cuba abroad, with Don CARLOS CASTILLO and Senor GOVIN, was made by President CESPEDES on the Grant plan of taking care of his relations, and without the sanction or even the knowledge of the Cuban Congress.

Astounding Developments Concerning

Bismarck-Comprehensive Infidelity. A correspondent of the World, writing from Berlin on June 29, relates what purhimself and the renowned Prince Bis-MARCK, which will create a good deal of surprise throughout Christendom. In the course of the conversation Prince Bis-MARCK not only avows himself an infidel unqualifiedly, but discloses the revolting fact that his scheme for strengthening the German Empire consists in "destroying the idea of God, and placing the Empire in His place!"

The correspondent quotes the following

as the words of BISMARCK : "It is the fight of the State—empire, monar-chy, or republic—against God; and in this fight the State will get the worst or it unless it suc-ceeds in destroying the lidea of God, and placing itself in his place. Men say that they must have something to worship—well, then, let them worship the State; let it be ail in all; let it take the place of the family as well as of the Deity; let it be the Deity."

The Prince although filled with the idea

greatness, must depend upon obliterating the idea of God from the minds of the people, expressed himself as quite despondent at the poor prospect of accomplishing that undertaking. He did not think that the cooperation of the King, or the steadfastness of the Crown Prince, could be counted on to a sufficient extent, or for a sufficient length of time to complete the work. It would require, he thought, about two generations to do this effectually. The words of Prince BISMARCK on this point, according to the correspondent of the World, were:

"In two generations, if we had the wholly to ourselves, we could so obliterate the idea of God, and of the imaginary rights bestowed on man by him as their creator, that the substitution of the State in his place would be effected, and the State, as in pagan Rome, be all

BISMARCK appears to have been vastly amused at the creduity of those Americans who imagined that he took any interest in Protestantism beyond what Judas took in his Master-an interest looking to ultimate betraval and destruction. These credulous Americans he gently characterized as "asses" and "numbskulls." He said :

"Nothing has amused me more than the praises which I have received from the Protestant Christians of England and America. The asses! I have wished to crush Rome that I might crush Christianity. They praise me for my services in the cause of what they call reformed Christianity! If anything could console me for the chaptin which I foresee I am to endure for some time to come it would be to witness the amazement of those good friends of mine when they understand the truth. But understand it they never will—they are numbskulls." We should not have directed attention

to assertions so nearly incredible as those which we have quoted from this correspondent but for the respectability and high character of the journal in which they appear. We see no room left for doubt that Count BISMARCK used the language attributed to him. As this disclosure places BISMARCK in direct antagonism to Christianity, we ap-

prehend the effect of it will be to set all Christendom against him. Countless shafts will be let fly at him now from the pulpits and the press in every Christian land. It would have been impossible for him to avow sentiments calculated to produce a greater shock among the millions who have hitherto looked upon him with admiration.

Coming Home.

The citizens of Brooklyn have just been startled by the suspension of one of their leading financial institutions, the Brooklyn Trust Company. One of the causes of the failure is stated by Mr. DANIEL CHAUNCEY. the newly chosen receiver, as follows:

"Mr. MILLS has made some injudicious loans, or what now appear to have been injudicious or what now appear to have been injudicio loans, though at the lime he made them they p sibly might have looked well enough. We fi stoy hight have rooked well chough. We find here BullLock bonds, or more properly bonds of the State of Georgia issued under the administration of Gov. Bullock, of the par value of \$300,000. On these loans have been made to the amount of \$150,000. The bonds are now nearly worthless.

It is thus that Northern capitalists and Northern men and women who are not capitalists are realizing the bitter results of carpet-bag rule in the South. The taxpayers of Georgia, South Carolina, and Louisiana are not the only sufferers. York furnished much of the money to control the negro vote and bribe the negro Legislatures. But for New York capital the thieves would have been impotent to carry out their schemes of plunder; and to the tax-ridden Southerners it may seem only just that New York should share in the loss. The moneyed men of the North must understand by this time that such men as Cassy, Kellogg, and Bullock care but little who loses, provided they obtain funds. The Southern planter and Northern capitalist are equally regarded as fair subjects of plunder, and politics are

The BULLOCK Government, which issued the worthless bonds on which the R lyn Trust Company loaned \$150,000, was supported and defended by GRANT'S Administration, even after BULLOCK had been indicted and forced to fly the State: and even yet the fugitive Governor is a distinguished member of the syndicate of Addition, Division, and Silence.

The Graphic of yesterday occupies its Judge BLATCHFORD'S words: "The Constitu-tion says that all trials shall be by jury, and the accused is entitled not to be first convicted by a court and then to be acquitted by a jury, but to be convicted or acquitted in the first instance by a jury." These words, says the Graphic bave made him famous, and will be long quoted as most memorable in legal annals," while the decision of which they form a part "has not only brought the Judge prominently before the people, but has given him a wide paper we learn that Judge BLATCHFORD was oorn in 1820, and is now in the fifty-third year of of his age. He was educated at Columbia College, where he held the highest rank in his class. He studied law in the office of R. M. BLATCH-FORD, Esq., his father, and upon being admitted to the bar became the law partner of the late WILLIAM H. SEWARD. When Mr. SEWARD WAS elected Governor young BLATCHFORD became his private secretary, and throughout his official career shared his political sentiments. Upon the resignation of Judge BEITS, President LINCOLN appointed Mr. BLATCHFORD Judge of the District Court of the United States for the Southern District of New York, in which office he has just rendered the decision which is now the subject of universal and appreciative comment.

There is a movement on foot for the creation of a new State, to be formed of the upper counties in Mississippi and those counties in Tennessee which lie west of the Tennessee river. Those interested in the movement have gone : . far as to select a name for the new State, which they propose to call Jackson. The real object of the movement is the hope entertained by the white citizens in the northern countles of Mississippi of escaping negro domination by this means. There is a great tide of negro migration constantly surging from the older and poorer States of the South to the rich lowlands of the Mississippi valley. Over 30,000 negroes have left of Georgia within the last twelve months for Mississippi and Louisiana. Many of the most intelligent planters in these two States from Berlin on June 29, relates what pur-ports to have been a conversation between the white to the negro-race, so far as political power is concerned, is only a question of time. The negroes of the South, delighted with their newly acquired power to vote, have zealously entered into politics, and have been led to befleve that in politics there is in the Southern States an irrepressible conflict between the black and white races, the former having the support of the national Government and the United States army. Thus the whole colored vote is manipulated with ease by the representatives of the Administration in the extreme Southern States, and many shrewd observers believe that with the constant influx of negroes from the older States, in a very few years the Africanization of Mississippi and Louisiana will be complete-that both States will be given over entirely to negro rule. So far, however, negro domination has not proved profitable to white texpayers, and a large body of the whites in northern Mississippi, recognizing the subjugation of the Caucasian race in that State under however, the people who have suffered that the permanency of the empire, or its the project of annexation to West Tennessee,

or the creation of a new State, as the only means of escaping a fate which they are convinced awaits the people of lower Mississippi and the

The latest developments in the Canadian Pacific Railroad scandal have created an intense excitement in Canada. The Montreal Star, s Government organ, intimates that the Ministry will resign at once, and that there will be a general election. Another Montreal journal says that if the documents published by McMullen are genuine the Government is utterly corrupt, the prospective railroads are in the hands of men utterly corrupt, several of the banks, in surance, and commercial companies are headed by men proved to be utterly corrupt, and the financial reputation of the country must be ruined by the connection. So far no MATT CAR-PENTER has appeared to uphold such transactions as Sir Hugh Allan and his confederates were engaged in. Men of all political parties unite in condemning the course of Sir Hugh and of the Ministry as entirely without excuse. Sir FRANCIS HINCES has published a letter in which he attempts to justify himself in the eyes of his countrymen, but his defence is very weak. His memory is as poor as was that of OAKES historical memorandum book. He has no recol-lection whatever of holding any private conversation with Mr. McMULLEN, and he "cannot be lieve it possible" that he could have discussed with him the views of Sir GEORGE CARTIER. It is alleged by McMULLEN that Sir FRANCIS Suggested something about advertising for tenders, so as to avoid blame. Sir FRANCIS days he does not recollect that the subject of advertising for tenders was ever under the consideration of the Government; and he declares that he never made any "authorized" communication on the subject to Sir Hugh ALLAN. In regard to money matters Sir FRANCIS is more explicit. He distinctly denies that he ever asked or obtained either by loan or gift any sum of money from Sir Hugu ALLAN or any one else in connection with the Pacific Railway. He did on one occasion casually say to Sir Hugh that if the latter happened to know of any employment for his youngest son he would be glad to have him borne in mind, and Sir Huga replied that when the Pacific company was formed he would have no difficulty in finding him employment. Since then, however, the young man had got employment of a different kind.

The Cherokee Advocate remarks that Gen. CROOK receives great praise for his method of managing the Arizona Indians. When an Indian is caught outside of his reservation without a white men who are encroaching on the Indian territory would like to be dealt with in the same prompt way.

The cod fisheries of Alaska are assuming considerable importance, the fish finding a ready sale in the California markets. Three schooners which arrived in San Francisco two or three weeks ago brought an aggregate of 83,000 codfish caught on the Shumagin fishing grounds. The codfish from these grounds are thicker. fatter, and in every way superior to those caught in the Okhotsk Sea, the source from which the supply for the Pacific coast has been largely derived, and they bring a higher price. As the distance to the Alaska coast is only about half as great as that to the Okhotsk, with an equal catch those engaged in the Snumagin fisheries make greater profits by far than those who go further. The fishermen employed in this trade do not work on shares, but are usually paid according to their catch, the price varying from \$25 to \$30 a thousand. When caught the fish are at once salted, but are taken to California for drying. If properly salted they arrive in good condition in San Francisco, whence the vessels are sent, as they arrive, to the drying grounds at California City and Redwood City. There the fish are taken out one by one, and spread upon the ways after the brine is washed fresh the process of curing is completed in two

There is hope for lows, Hardan remains in Washington, waiting for Credit Mobiller o blow over, and the honest farmers are repudiating the men who have returned to their districts, their pockets picthoric with back pay. from the Fourth District, refused to go back on Presidential patronage by returning his share of the grab. His constituents are therefore raising the amount by subscription, and propose to send it to the Federal Treasury. CHECK HAR LAN will no doubt shed a tear over their

whether the back-pay grab was a Republican or Democratic measure. It was neither. It was GRANT's measure, originated and fostered by him, and carried through by his tool, BENJAMIN F. BUTTER.

The Late Duet between French Journalists. first page with a very good portrait of the Hon.

SAMUEL BLATCHTORD. Under the portrait are the duel between M. Ranc and M. Paul de Cas-The gentiemen who acted as seconds in sagnac have published the agreement entered into before the meeting took place, followed by an account of the duel itself.

The agreement is: In consequence of hostilities exchanged between the Francisc and the Pare, a meeting has ged between M. A. Rate and M. Paul de The weapon chosen has been the sword; meeting, Bett ubburg (Luxembourg), and Cassagnac, the place of meeting Bettembourg (Luxumoong), the place of meeting, Bettembourg (Luxumoong), Monday, July 7, 1851, th. day.

The undersigned MM. Pienillant and Blane for M. Bane, and MM. Fenillant and Blane for M. Paul de Cassagnac, have decided that the ficht heald last until a wound is given making it impossible to contain the struggle, which impossible by will be declared.

ds of the wounded party LAURENT PICHAT, XAVIER FEUILLANT, RAPHAEL LALAURIE, A. BLANC. The seconds give this account of the duel:

A meeting took place on Monday, July 7, 1875, at 3 clock in the afternoon, at Essanges, on the frontier Luxembourg, between MM. Rane and Paul de Cas-The duel opened by a sword cut received by M. Paul te Cassagnac in the forearm.

A second pass having taken place, M. Ranc received is sword cut in the arm, which, on the declaration of his seconds rendered it absolutely impossible to continue the quel.

The seconds declared honor satisfied.

The seconds declared honor satisfied.

Laurent Pichat.

X. FRUILLANT, RAPHABL LALAURI X. FEUILLANT, RAPHABL LALAUMER.
The despatches sent to the Franch and Belgian newspapers are contradictory. In one it is stated that both parties were slightly wounded, in another that M. de Cassagnac was very sentously wounded, and in a third that it was M. ously wounded, and in a third that it was M. Ranc who had been severely wounded.

The Independance Beige says: "Almost immediately after the two adversaries had placed themselves on gnard, M. de Cassaguac received a thrust in the right arm. It bled so profusely that M. de Cassaguac was obliged to take off his glove, which the blood had fliged. Still, the wound was slight.

"M. Ranc and his seconds offered then to let the duel stop, but M. de Cassagnac thought he could go on. Almost immediately after M. Ranc was thrust in the shoulder so deeply that the blood spurted upon M. Feulliant, one of the scends of M. de Cassagnac. It was then at once decided that the duel could not be continued."

tinued."

In the evening crowds assembled in Paris around the offices of the two newspapers to learn the result of the duel. The crowd at the Paus office received the announcement with cries of "Vive Cassagnae," in response to which cries of "Vive la Republique" came from the street.

Money Wasted on the Hudson River. Stn: Do you know what becomes of the money appropriated by Congress for the 1 provement of Hud-son river? Forty thousand dollars was appropriated for the improvement of the Hudson river in the year 1872, and not one spoonful of sand was taken out of it. Forty thousand dollars more was also appropriated this year, and as yet not a particle of sand has been removed Government. The money has been foolishly expended in keeping a lot of surveyors at work be the islands and other unnecessary places to kill time, and also to keep two or three cierks in Aibany, and an and also to keep two or three cierks in Aibany, and an office for them to sit in and a small steamer to sail about in at 415 per day.

Last winter the ice formed a barrier about two miles have a strong the consequently a bar of sann cas thrown the scross try consequently a bar of sann cas thrown the scross try consequently a bar of sann cas thrown the scross try consequently a bar of sann cas thrown the scross try consequently a bar of sann cas thrown the strong to the sand the sand confort and paid no attention to it; and the case the confort has a properly and the sand the state logislature has spring and the judicious management of troy—not a spring and the judicious management of troy—not a loaded boat would have been able to leave Troy or Albany up to the present time. If Congress would put money in the hands of these commissioners, they would have a ship channel to Albany in less than three years. I hope there will be no more money appropriated by Congress, unless it is placed in the hands of these veters in avigators and commissioners, who charge nothing for their services and desire to see one of the noblest of the noblest. Congress, unless it is placed in the hands of these veteran navigators and commissioners, who charge hothing for their services and desire to see one of the noblest and beautiful of rivers flow on without obstruction and the products of the West come forward without detending.

The idea of appointing men to improve the Hudson river that don't know how to row a boat is perfectly ridiculous.

AN OLD BOATMAN.

THE ATTEMPTED OUTRAGE.

COMMENTS OF THE PRESS ON JUDGE BLATCHFORD'S DECISION.

A Triumph of the Constitution.

It is not often in these days that the square and level of the Constitution are applied to legislation and litigation with such honest effect as they were by Judge Blatchford, Wednesday, in the case of the United States art. Charles A. Dana, editor of The New York Sun. The proceedings were opened by District Attorney Bliss in a plausible argument for the prosecution, reciting the provisions of the act of Congress of 1870, which establishes and defines the jurisdiction of the remarkable Police Court of the District of Columbia. The letter and spirit of this Republican legislation he showed had been strictly respected in the proceedings against the accused journalist. The law was as ciear as that ancient one of Venice which Shylock pleaded, and the case, according to the District Attorney, was one of so ordinary a character that no Federal Judge ought to boggle about it an hour. Quite in the strain of an Administration organ's editorial, Mr. Bliss went on to rebuke the profane license exercised by the press in its criticism of exalted officials, and concluded by ridiculing the "Copperhead" out-From the Buffalo Courser. ministration organs celltorial, Mr. Bilss went on to rebuke the prefane license exercised by the press in its criticism of exalted officials, and concluded by ridiculing the "Coopernead" outcry about the "grasp of despotism," and so forth, with which these altogether legal and customary proceedings had been hailed.

W. O. Bartlett responded for Mr. Dana and succeeded in showing that, however clear the law of 1870 might be, the provisions of the old Constitution are at least equalty clear and plain. To the legal argument of the District Attorney he opposed the simple clauses of that despised instrument which declare that "the trial of all crimes except in cases of impeachment shall be beld in the State where the said crime shall be held in the State where the said crime shall be held in the State where the said crime shall be held in the State where the said crime shall be held in the State where the said crime shall be held in the State where the said crime shall be held in the Constitution, and the counsel accordingly called upon the Court, in virtue of his official eath, to refuse to sustain an unconstitutional law. Closing his bylet by inverse bleaments.

his brief but Impregnable argument for the suppremacy of the Constitution, Mr. Hartiett said; I think it is proper for the Court to look at some of the consequences which would follow an anverse decision in this case, and among them would be the utter octrection of that fiberty of the press which, as the constitution of Massachusetts admirably expresses it, "the proposed Imperial Follee Court of the District Columbia"—cas a Western Loury basedon. If man police it, "the proposed Imperial Follee Court of the District of Columbia"—can stretch forth its hand here and take one editor, it can stretch forth its hand here and take one editor, it can stretch forth its hand here and take one editor, it can stretch forth its hand here and take one editor, it can stretch forth its hand here and take one editor, it can stretch forth its hand here and take one editor, it can stretch forth its hand here and take one editor, it can stretch forth its hand here and take one editor, it can stretch forth its hand here and take one editor, it can stretch forth its hand here and take one editor, it can stretch forth its hand here and take one editor, it can stretch forth its hand here and take one editor, it can stretch forth its hand here and take one editor, it can stretch forth its hand here and take one editor, it can stretch forth its hand here and have been been that when the expose of the Credit Mobiller transactions first began they would never have been brought to light. The members of Congrass engaged in such transactions would be interested in the enforcement of the before Congress would repeat that provision of law now existing which enables the accused person to plead the truth in defence? They would repeat that provision of law now existing which enables the accused person to plead the truth in defence? They would repeat that have and establish the old knguish and harbarous decined and the greater the truth the protect the history and the greater the interest the bistrict, as is say, filed with members of the press fro

to marger liberty cannot be smothered new, it can never be successfully resisted.

Elsewhere we copy a report of the delivery by Judge Blatchford of his opinion in the case. It is brief but very pointed. It is evident that he, as well as the crowd of spectators present, including the most distinguished members of the New York bar, was impressed with the farreaching importance of the few words he spoke. It am entirely satisfied, he said, "that I cannot grant this warrant. The act of Congress creating this court (the police court of the District of Columbia) is utterly void and unconstitutional." And, in answer to the supplementary piec of the prosecution that the courts of several States had held that a law establishing a police court of this kind is constitutional, and that the Constitution only requires that the right of trial by jury shall finally be secured. Judge Blatchford said: "It is impossible. It violates the fundamental principles of the Government of the United States. "The Constitution says that all trials shall be by jury, and the accused is entitled, not to be first convicted by a court and then to be acquitted by a jury, but to be convicted or acquitted in the first instance by a jury.

thus tumbles to the ground one of the stru tures of vicious and treasonable legislatical reared by the Republican party. These can no doubt that it was relied upon as a citadel unlawful power by the Administration and friends. Washington despatches tells us of tanxious interest with which the result of the dearing in New York was anticipated. All d anxious interest with which the re hearing in New York was anticipate hefore he left the national empital is "Boss" of the District Ring, was it suitation with Secretaries Robeson as son and Attorney-General Williams.

From the Washington Daily Critic. The question involved in this case is one of the most important that has been raised in the history of this country. It has no relation to the guilt or innocence of Mr. Dana, but involves a principle, in the maintenance of which every citizen of this Republic is interested—the right a principle, in the maintenance of when every citizen of this Republic is interested—the right of "trial by a jury of his peers," and in the vicinage where the offence is charged to have been committed. The Constitution explicitly declares that all crimes of the character of that charged against Mr. Dana must be tried by a jury; but under the law creating the Police Court, as interpreted by the District Attorney of this District and his associate, Mr. Dana could not have been deprived of the most important and sacred right guaranteed to every one in this country. It would not only have been an outrage upon Mr. Dana, but in his person the entire American people would have suffered in their rights.

This is the view of the case taken by all the leading papers of the country, and hence their demunciations of this attempt to deprive an American citizen of a great constitutional right, without which there could be no republican Government, and the citizen would be degraded to a position more insufferable than that of the serfs of Russia. But happily, while there is a growing tendency, not only in this District but in many other places in this country, to infringe upon the right of trial by jury, there are to be found among those who administer the law, whose duly it is to guard the rights of the people secured by the fundamental law of the land, men faithful to their trust, who, like Judge Blatchford of New York, stand as a barrier against all encroachments upon those rights, come from what quarget they may.

Prom the Sunday Citizen.

come from what quarget they may.

From the Sanday Chizen.

On Wednesday Judge Blatchford, after hearing Mr. biass on behalf of the Washington and Custom House Rings, and Mr. W. O. Bartlett for Mr. Dana, tossed Davenport's decision nigner than ten thousand kites. The Judge, in refusing this application to smuggle Mr. Dana out of the city, pronounced this altempt to try him in Washington by a common Police Court, whinout a jury, as unconstitutional, and declared that every clizen of the United States charged with crime was entitled to a trial by jury. The repeated cheers which followed this announcement unmistakably manifested the feeling of the audience. The stern, severe manner of the Judge must have been intended as a rebuke to the gang who were in houses that he would have aided their andactous effort to violate the Constitution. But they counted without their host. They may be able to control the members of a Custom House Ring; they may be able to have a convenient official like Davenbort on hand when business in the interests of that Ring is to be done; but it is certain that they cannot control or influence Samuel Blatchford, the honest and independent Judge of the United States District Court in this city. Had he pandered, in this case to the interests of the Washington and Custom House Rings, the probability is that a notch would have been put in the post in his lavor for future promotion; but the learned Judge has more regard for his oath of office and for the Constitution of his country, which he so well upholds, than for the favors of men who live and nave their being in the midst of corrupt intrigues. Somebody has said that an honest judiciary is the last hope and protection of an oppressed people. The most disastrous day that these United States can eversee will be that, if it ever should infortunately come, upon which the Judges forget the Constitution and replace it with decisions and rules made in the interest of faction.

From the Chleage Tribune. From the Sunday Citizen.

From the Chicago Tribune. A very dangerous precedent would have set by permitting Mr. Dana to be dragged his home in New York to the District of Co bia to be tried for libel before a police Dogb This would have been centralization wivengeance. It would have been a notice to Administration and the gentlemen unde especial patronage that they might, when objectionable articles were opined in the notice that the second of the control of officials against criticism.

From the New Albany Ledger-Standard. The attempt to kidnap Dana of The New York Sun has failed. Judge Blatchford very properly decided that he could not grant the writ removing Dana to Washington. The Judge white giving his decision was frequently cheered.

The power to drag a man to Washington from any point in the United States for trial for libel before a jury necessarily made up of men whose business in nineteen cases out of twenty renders them dependent upon the Administration is a despotic power incompatible with the existence of free speech and a free press, and any attempt to ex-

ercise it should be resisted in every manner in

From the Dubuque Berald. Judge Blatchford cut short all elaborate argument by saying there was no necessity of saying anything further; that the Constitution rendered the jurisdiction of the Washington Police Court utterly void, and he should refuse to grant the motion. The suddenness of the decision nearly took everybody's breath away, but in an instant loud applause broke forth from every part of the room, unchecked by the Court.

From the Portsmouth (Va.) Enterprise. It is not so much the accusation which troubles the evil doers in Washington as the truth of the accusation, and being well satisfied that a free ventilation before a New York jury would result in their disconfiture, their purpose was to have Mr. Dana arrested and taken to Washington for trial, where the purchasing power of the Ring might have an influence upon the court. We look up this question as one in which the entire country is interested. From the St. Louis Democrat.

It was little less than a case of attempted

From the Cincinnati Commercial From the Communic Commercial.

The emphatic decision of Judge Blatchford in the Dana-Stopherd libel case will probably put an end to the monstrous effort to make the jurisdiction of a Washington Police Court coextensive with the United States. It was this attempt that gave the case general importance.

From the St. Louis Journal. It affords a precedent likely to be of value in

From the Springfield Depublican Blatchford of the Federal court at New York will soon have an enviable reputation for clear views of justice and happy discoveries in law.

From the Sag Harbor Corrector. From the Say Barbor Corrector.

The application to remand Charles A. Dana of The StN for trial, on a charge of libel, to the Police Court of the District of Columbia, has been denied by Judge Blatchford in a decision so clear and unquestionable, that it is only marvellous that even so great a scamp as John I. Davenpoort could pretend to flud ground for acting as he did.

From the Omaha Herald. From the Omaha Heraid.

No more gratifying piece of news has come over the wires in weeks than that which informed us yesterday of the decision of Judge Blatchford denying the application for an order to remove Charles A. Dana of The Sun to Washington to answer to the charge of libel preferred by the plundering gangs who infest that city. A large crowd in the court room received the decision with cheers. We have no hesitation in declaring that Mr. Dana is the bravest, as he is conceded to be one of the ablest journalists in America, and no living man has done more for the cause of good government than has this intrepid man.

From the Hudson Daily Star.

From the Hudson Datty Star. Judge Blatchford's decision meets with gen-

rai approval. From the Missours Republican

The attempt of the Washington Ring to zle the independent press has signally and it is a consummation that will be with universal delight by every man who an official peculator or the ally of one. From the New York Staats-Zeitung.

Judge Blatchford has acted nobly in this q Judge Blatchford has acted nobly in this question. To the honor of the press it must be said that important organs of all political colors have come out energetically against this attempt upon the freedom of the press. It is true that the peculiarly Administration press has in great part kept silent; but on the other hand it has not dared to justify the proceeding against Mr. Dana. This was reserved for the newspaper [the World] which nistakes itself for the leading organ of the Democratic party in the United States. From the Courier-Journal.

The Sun would not have escaped so easily had Judge Durell been sixting in the place of Judge Blatchford. It is only the accident of a Judge who has some regard for law and some reverence for the right of a citizen to trail by jury that has saved the country from the disgrace of a most vilinimous and lawless act of tyranny committed under the shadow of the White House by one of the creatures of the Administration.

From the Jeffersonville Evening Noves The decision of Judge Blatchford is a victory for inserty, and all lovers of freedom will learn of it with joy and see in it a return to a constitutional and legal order of things.

The Workingmen's Union on the Freedom of the Press.
To the Editor of The Suit.

Sir: I am instructed to convey to you he thanks of the above-named representative | God." body for your impartial view of the labor ques-tion, as expressed by us in the following resolu-tion, passed July 18, 1873:

Lesolved, That the thanks of this society be tendered to Tink Sun for the honorable stand taken by it in be-half of labor, as evened by its course in reference to

Gen. Pope and Tom Scott.

Did you ever hear the story told of the first interview between Gen. John Pope and Col. Thomas A. Scott, during the second year of the rebellion? Scott was then Assistant Secre-

Is this Gen. Pope?"
That's my name, sir;" in a loud and hectoring tone.
"I have some business, General—"
"See my Adjutant then. I have no time to

"See my Adjutant then. That of the attend to you."
"But, General, my business—"
"1)— your business. See my adjutant, G—d—

"D- your business. See my adjutant, Gyou!"

"You don't quite understand, General-"

"Den't understand? II- and d-! It's y
who do not understand, for I have told you
see my adjutant, G-d-you! half a do
times."

times."
"ay name, General, is Scott, and—"
"What the h—do I care what your name is?
If it's Pot or Rot or Sot or Idi-ot, as I suspect, it's of no consequence to me, t—d—it."
All this while the stranger preserved his perfectly quiet, caim, modest demeanor, and Pone, being nearly out of breath from temper and excess of profanicy, gave him time to say, as tranquilly as if the General had been polite from the line; I have the honor to be Assistant Secretary of

"I have the honor to be Assistant Secretary of War, and the misfortune, General, to be unknown to one of the most urbane and best-bred officers in the service of the United States."

The first part of the sentence had so overwhelmed Pope that it was doubtful if he heard the stinging Irony of the remainder. His manner changed at once, and he exclaimed: "I beg a thousands pardons, Colonel. I did not know you; and I am sure you would pardon my rudeness if you knew how tremendously I am bored by fellows who insist upon seeing me because they have lost a chicken, or can't collect fitty cents from a Union soldier."

Col. Scott made no further remarks, but en-

col. Scott made no further remarks, but en-tered upon the business in hand at once. Dur-ing the remainder of his stay in Pone's depart-ment he was treated with the most distinguished courtesy.

A colored man at Omaha applied on the Fourth of July to Judge Townsend, of the Probate Court, for a license to marry a wnite woman. Upon this application the learned Judge endorsed the following decision:

the male negro. While, on the laws for elegan, and on the male negro. While, on the other hand, the supermet court of the State of Nebraska has decided that negroes cannot be excuded from juries any more than red-headed people, or people five feet high. And, in accordance with this decision, the recent legislature of Nebraska were asked to repeat the law forthiding the constituential of happiness between male negroes and elegant white women, and between the negroes and a lady of dark complexion; but the God and May avior is cross over into lowa, where an interpret of Covernors in the law force in the constituents of th

Was Foster Murdered?

If the new murder law is right in estab-If the new nurder law is right in establishing an unvarying rule, to be applied in all eases of intentional killing, then Gov, Dix did wrong in not commuting Foster's sentence to imprisonment for life. Foster did not predetermine and pre-arrange the murder of his vetim. Indeed, it may be strongly argued that he did not intend his death at all. But he committed a murderous assault, resulting in death, whatever may have been his intent. This is precisely within the range of the new law; and if the principle of that act be sound, as an unvarying rule, then Gov. Dix ought to have romitted the death penalty.

Are the Bonds Genuine ?

It is understood that the disposition See has falled. Judge Blatchford very rly decided that he could not grant the removing Dana to Washington. The write giving his decision was frequently decided.

From the Grand Rapids Times.

Dower to drag a man to Washington any point in the United States for five libertone a jury necesmade up of men whose business made up of men whose business eteen cases out of twenty renders them dent upon the Administration is a despotic incompabible with the existence of free a and a free press, and any attempt to exSUNBEAMS.

-An English authoress has written a book to prove how a lady may dress on \$75 a year.

—The annual contest between the Western farmers and the Canadian thistle has commenced. -A gentleman of Greeley, Colorado, loss

the train the other day because a grasshopper got into -A Charleston father gave a young man

who had saved his daughter from drowning a two year old steer and a shot-gan. -An "anonymous" check for \$5,000 is

ported to have been dropped in the contribution box f s Norwich (Conn.) church. -A young lady at Saratoga writing

home to her mother, concludes with: "P. S.-You will see by my signature that I am married." -The negro who was hanged at Suffolk.

Va., the other day remarked as he was going to the gal-lows; "I wish dey had put it off 'till after watermelon -The editor of the San Diego World renords that he "took home and cat a turnip measur-

-A boy was recently arrested in San ranelsco who had for some time made it a regular ensiness to steal the flowers off the graves in one of the -Thirty-five thousand dollars' worth of

Peruvian back, consigned to a Philadelphia firm, were recently burned to generate steam on a freighting vessel which ran out of coal. -A Connecticut farmer, who set out an

elaborate scare-crow in his strawberry patch, was disnest, and were raising their young under its hat. -The citizens of North Platte, Nebraska, has been troubled with horse thieves. The Enterpaise, with a blood-curding coolness, remarks: "Horse thieves are not in jail a great length of time in these

-At the recent annual meeting of the Reform Club of London a resolution to close the bil-liard and card rooms of the club on Sundays was re-j cted by an overwhelming majority, after considerable

-The Central Pacific Railroad Company have returned their personal property and redestate in Washoe county, Nevada, at \$471,530.86 this year, against \$546,650 on which they paid taxes last year.

What is the cause of the decrease? -A Georgia paper recently contained the following item in its Society Gossip: "The anniable and delicious Miss Pilkington, whose charms of mind and person have turned the heads of our gallants now does her hair in braids, and patronizes this paper exclustvely in her personal make-up.

-At Barnstable, Mass., the sexton removed the elapper from the church bell, so that the boys could not ring it on the Fourth of July. The boys, however, went one better, and suspended a flat-iron in place of the abstracted clapper, greatly to the damage of the bell and of the ears of the citizens. -There is a fly in Cavenne, Guiana,

known as the man-eater, which is the cause of many deaths in that penal colony of France. M. Coquerel, who has investigated the subject, describes the insect as laying its eggs in the mouth or nose of a sleeping person. The offspring in their larval state usually bring about the death of the victim. -Daniel Webster is not the only bright boy born in New Hampshire. Another has been dis-covered-a youth residing in Dover, who refused to

take a pill. His crafty mother thereupon secretiy placed the pill in a preserved pear, and gave it to him. Presently she asked, "Tom, have you eaten the pear?" He said, " Yes mother, all but the seed." -An Oregon newspaper excuses Mr. John M. Hipple on the ground that he is not the only Oregon celebrity that has thought proper to appropri-ate an alias. Captain Jack's name used to be Keint

Doos, and so appear son the liuntingdon treaty, which he signed with oid Schonehin. But Captain Jack is to be hanged or shot, while Mr. Hipple goes to the Senata. -The town of Hyannis, Mass., contains a Universalist and a Baptist church. The former was intely struck by lightning and set on fire, and the only bell on which an alarm could be rung was that of the Baptist sanctuary near by, but the sexton of that faith

refused to give up the key of the church declar that he was " not going to interfere with the will Senator from California is Gen. John F. Miller, formerly Collector of the Port of San Francisco, and more recently the Poside manager of the Alaska Fur Sealy Company. With Effigs sargent looking out for the interests of the Central Pacific and Miller for those of the great Anaka monopoly, California Senatorial representation might be recentled as a monopolity.

sentation might be regarded as monopolized. -A young lady who is doing some climbing in the Catskills has created a sensation with her alpenstock, which is branded with the names of all the Scotch mountains, Mount Washington in New Hampshire, a peak of the Blue Ridge, and several localities in the Rocky Mountains. The stick is nearly covered, and she has earned all the names by actual

the robellion? Scott was then Assistant Secretary of War, and bad occasion to see Pope, stationed at Cape Girardean. Mo., on important business. As is well known, the General is, or at least was, not remarkable for courtesy, and in regard to profamity he could have given the British army in Flanders three bounts and then have beaten them at their own game.

Pope had his head-quarters on a transport, and was seated in the cabin smoking one afternoon, when a rather small, quiet-looking man entered and sind; -A few days ago a resident of Detroit

-The California ladies seem to be constitutionally thirsty if the following remark, made by a hady at Calistoga Springs, is any criterion of the comon feeling: "Lemonade! No, indeed! I'm going stick to ice water to-day. Yesterday I drank cha pagne, butternilk, lemonade with a stick in it, more champagne, Calistoga punch, more lemonade with hisroil or something else in it, and I was sick enough all night. No, sir; I shall stick to ice water to day

-A man of Springfield, Vt., has invented a new suspension bridge. It consists of a singly wire stretched across Black river, and a car that will contain two persons travels back and forth on the ware The east end of the wire is the highest, and the in-mentum of the car serves to carry it across, a distanof two hundred feet, in fifteen seconds. Returning from thence is drawn up by a cord attached to the car, the entire trip occupying only thirty seconds

-A Colorado correspondent writes "Our butcher is a graduate of Yale; one of the gen bridge and a winner of the Bishop's menal ciency in the classics; a ranchman near here of a General in the British army, and a near r George Stephenson of railroad fame. Four other railmen are the four sons of a former Governor of Ben who is still very wealthy. Two are the sons of an e neat London banker. A graduate of one of t sities manages a dairy, and attends to most of the ma-

ing personally. -According to the Charleston News, " a singular and myst rious fatality seems to bung over 100 seat of the Orangeburg Senator. It is a tel-fact that not a single Senator from that county since reconstruction, has lived to serve out his to The Rev. B. F. Randolph, the first Senator, was ke during the year succeeding his election. To him ceeded Mr. Joseph H. Green, a Northern wi who died of consumption before his time of the last general election James L. James and vigorous colored man, was elected to I! a few days ago the intelligence was received too had died. Will this fatality deterother to from aspiring to the office?" Not a bit of it.

The Champion Trout Fisherman A Letter To the Editor of The Sun.

Sin: Allow me to say a word in regard ing. I have noticed of late notices of the gre of different sportsmen in the Actronaces places, and last of all the Peaversill man myself, having fished in the spread

Robeson Running the Governmen

Washingros, Jule 2t. Secretary B. Attorney to neral Williams are the only to of the Caomet in the city. The famous Halford Letaestershire Table Sauce has become national. It is taken from the fact to San Francisco, and from the Lakester to the fact to ments have accured for it the most unprecedented command.—Adv.